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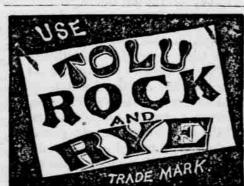
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### Editorial Notes.

As yet the Edmunds movement is confined to New England.

Colorado is for Grant by a large maority, according to the Leadville Her-

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis are out for Sherman.

The Greenback committee of Alle gheny county, Pa., is almost unanimous for Gen. Butler for President.

The Aberdeen, Miss., Examiner is authority for the statement that a Blaine crowd is coming to the State to work up his boom.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says speeches are now in preparation by two prominent Democrats in the House in favor of Han-

Ohio Republican Convention is regardover Secretary Sherman.

There will be a strong effort to send delegation to the Democratic National Convention from New Jersey favorable to the nomination of Hon. Theodore Randolph for President.

The New York Herald says the details of a plan for a call from the Democratic members of the New York Legislature for the leaders of the Demopurpose of healing the breach, will shortly be made public.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung asserts that Mr. Blaine cannot attract the Western German vote, because he is in no way identified with Western interests. They are also prejudiced against him because he comes from a tant question, How does Gen. Grant State which gave the name of "Maine propose to "get his rights," if the count law," obnoxious to the men who like

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, refuses to be a delegate to Chicago, on the ground that "the National Convention should be relieved as much as possible from the appearance of being controlled by members of Congress, and that Connecticut should send a delegation composed wholly of private citizens."

which is likely to develop their real that the third-term candidate will strength. It is suggested that a popu- march upon Washington at the head lar or volunteer convention for the of an army and seize the Government whole State be immediately called for by military force? We do not know Syacruse to give expression to the an- what else they can mean. ti-Tilden sentiment of the State and agree on a plan of action that will make that sentiment available in the regular State convention to be called by Mr Faulkner's committee to appoint delegates to Cincinnati. The movers contend that they do not wish any new irregular or additional political organization, and that it is simply a plan rendering the unorganized anti-Tilden sentiment of the State available in saving the State. They do not propose to resist the Faulkner organization by a ounter organization, but simply seek to point out the way to the masses of the party in which they can wrest the regular organization from the hands of alleged incompetents."

The trouble with your self-constituted keeper of the morals of the nation is that he overdoes himself. The transition from his proper sphere to one with which he should have nothing to do, is their sacrifices in 1861-66;" and they of my triends by my unnatural course. Supso easy, and a public censor is rapidly transformed into a self consequential meddler with everbody's private affairs. Even Anthony Comstock is becoming a nuisance to our New York neighbors. Says the New York Sun in reference to him: "One war at a Lincoln, and should be heeded by Mr. in the above maladies; and contains such | ties against the newspaper reporters of this city. Aye, there are black sheep ing tone, strength and activityity to the they have nothing to dread from a comparison, moral or intellectual, with Mr. Comstock.

He rose for prayers, so to speak, in the Baptist preachers' meeting yesterday. The brethren should have begged for him the gift of a well-bridled

### Enlistments for the Imperial

Republican voters are told by the to express to them in person my thanks for more pronounced organs of the third this mark of their esterm. term that Gen. Grant is a man who, if elected, will make his way to the White House in spite of "conspiracies" to count him out, and in the teeth, if

to have himself inaugurated by force, mocracy," states as follows the objects and in defiance of constitutional regu- of the Association: lations, provided only that he thinks himself fairly elected, or chooses to assume that he is elected, which in practice would amount to the same thing. For the ascertainment of the true result of a Presidential election belongs that there is still a distinction between those by the Constitution to the two Houses who fought for the Union and those who of Congress, and not to the rival can- fought to destroy it, and who are now seeking didates or their respective friends .-But the Republican party is assured that here is a candidate who is strong man enough to "see that he has his right," independently of the legally navy, who united to support the national constituted tribunal for the determina- Government in its contest with treason, and tion of the result. If he "is elected" he will take the office. If he believes himself to be elected he will take the is elected he will take the office. One of these "ifs" is as good as another; for The fixing of so late a date as the if Gen. Grant once starts out to obtain twenty-eight of April for hholding the his "rights" by any other sort of procedure than that established by the ed as a decided victory for Mr. Blaine Constitution, it is his own real or pretended opinion-concerning the result of the balloting that must finally determine his course. In such case it would merely be necessary for him to assume that the two branches of Congress are conspiring to cheat him; and an allsufficient basis of operations might be afforded by a manifesto like that telegraphed over the country by the late Zachariah Chandler, on the day after cratic party to meet at Albany, for the the last Presidential election: "Hayes has 185 electoral votes, and is elected." On the strength of this announcement the Republican leaders proceeded to inaugurate Hayes, not by force, but through fraud.

In connection with these prophecies, or threats, there comes the very imporby Congress runs against him? If he ganize as many companies as he may puts himself in the field as a candidate deem expedient, and each company for inauguration, after it has been de- shall elect a Captain and two Lieuten- licans polled a full vote, while it is escided by competent authority that as a candidate for election he failed, he can their non-commissioned officers." This take the office only by fraud or by force. sudden metamorphosis of a political all. They were mainly workingmen, A successful repetition of the trick of club into a battalion of infantry shall and did not dare to vote the Democrat-1876 is not probable. A seizure of the Presidency by force of arms is revolu- sion of disorder." tion-treason. Is that what the mouth-A telegram from Albany to the New en when they say that Gen. Grant is York Herald says: "The anti-Tilden- strong man enough to get his rights? man" in some places, and as "Com-

ed and not seated, he would find him- on the subject: self at the head of an army of five hundred thousand men.

known as the Boys in Blue. The cirparts of the North, of local organizain New York; they call upon all veterans of the Union army and navy to unite in 1880 for "the preservation of what was gained for humanity by wrote to the Globe-Democrat so, and still think

al Committee." Under other circumtime" was a wise saying of Abraham stances this name at the foot of such documents would excite no attention, Anthony Comstock, who is not the man to levy undiscriminating hostilities against the newspaper reporters of the Union to buy badges and medals of welcome to do all it can to villify me." the Union to buy badges and medals of a certain firm at one dollar a badge .among them; but, striking an average, But the following note, conspicuously printed in the circulars, shows that the organization is something more than the enterprise of a die sinker:

COL. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary National

Veterans' Committee-"DEAR SIR: I sceept with great pleasure the osition of Chairman of the Union Veterans' National Committee, and express the hope that in my absence from the country the Association may complete its organization. "On my return from abroad it will afford me great pleasure to meet the Veterans, and

"With great respect, your obedient servant, "PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1877."

The scheme of by-laws furnished need be, of the adverse decision of the from "headquarters" for the guidance two 'Houses of Cougress, both Demo- of "Comrades" who desire to complete their local organizations for the pur-If this prophecy means anything, it pose of baffling "the unrepentant, un- thow you how I treat my friends."

means that Gen. Grant will take steps enlightened and persistent Rebel De- The Donnelly-Washburn Case.

"1. To perpetuate the principles for which its members contended while serving in the Union army and navy, and to that end to do all in its power to keep in ascendancy in the facts, especially worthy the consideracountry the party which sustained the Union when imperilled, and which now maintains to gain by the bal'ot the ends which they failed to attain by arms.

"2. To cultivate, promote, and strengthen those soldierly and brotherly feelings which bound together the comrades of the army and the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States."

office. If his supporters claim that he jects by organizing in every town and bought for \$50; ninety wood-choppers village of the North clubs with the fol- sold their votes for \$2 each, and voted, lowing officers:

'A President with the brevet rank of Colo-"Two V-ce-Presidents with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

"A Secretary with the brevet rank of Major "A Treasurer with the brevet rank of Major. "A Recording Secretary with the brevet rank of Captain.

"A Quartermaster with the brevet rank of

'A Marshal with the title of Marshal." The by-laws provide that the officers of the Association shall be addressed by their military titles. If they held rank in the army higher than their brevet rank in the organization, the old army title must be added in brackets in officially addressing them. The by-laws further provide that "the command shall make use of the tactics for the time being in use by the U.S. Army." Each club shall organize as a battalion of infantry, the officers of the club holding the respective ranks alloted to them in the above schedule. The ing officer of the battalion, "shall or-

What will constitute "disorder" in pieces of the third term mean to threat- the opinion of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, whose name appears conspiciously city where workingmen mostly residupon these private circulars as "Chair-

# Farewell, General Jo.!

Gen Jo. Shelby has been talking again, and this time takes formal leave of the Democratic party. In a The Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the recent interview at Lexington, Mo., a most outspoken newspaper organs of Post-Dispatch correspondent reports the third-term plan, has been more ex- Gen. Shelby as having said in response plicit on this point than its fellows. A to the question whether he was willing few days ago it informed its readers to make a statement as to his attitude that in case Gen. Grant should be elect- towards McNeil and his recent letter

"I have no objections if you Democrats of the We have before us a set of private a soldier for a soldier. I fought in the late war the Congressional vote until eight days circulars issued from a place in this with all the bitterness of a man who had enemies. I went to the war to do all I could to Washburn claimed 438 majoritycity styled "The Headquarters of the destroy the enemies of my people. How well though the tally-sheets kept by one of Union Veterans' Union." This asso- I succeeded is well-known. Now the fi. ht ciation appears to be a revival of the made by Geo. Vest against McNe I was ungenorganization of old soldiers formerly erous and without consistency. He thought 26. by bringing up the murder of Palmyra to creculars suggest the formation, in all into it. Cockrell did not want to make the fight on McNel, but Vest with his fire and forces tions dependent upon the headquarters i knew that no true soldier murders in cold lood, and destro's hostages without reaso I also knew that a thousand acts of repine and murder were committed in the heat of passio which in cooler moments appatled the world I am ready to excuse those acts of McNeil. furnish by-laws for the local clubs, forms of rolls for the enlistment of members, and so forth.

These circulars are signed by one Drake De Kay, who calls himself "Secretary of the Union Veterans' Nation-

in those affairs which are now a part of the history of the country?

"Certainty. I have no favors to ask. 1 own a farm here at Pageville. If you will come here and spend the night I will give you welcome, "Do you intend to notice any of these at-

'Yes, sir; I shall write the Globe-Democra in a day or two and give them hell. I am de-termined to let George Vest and his friends see that I do not intend to be trampled on."
"Have you not seen the editorial in the Sedalia Democrat, in which it is argued that you
should not be criticised for writing the Mc-

Net! letter? "Oh, well, that's John Edwards trying to calm me. He can't do it with all his bright writing. I am done. I intend to go the ot er way. I have had enough of this." All these extraordinary remarks were strot emphasized by the General, who, in pa

ing from your correspondent, said:

"Now, look here, young man, don't you go
away under the impression that I am talking
merely to hear myself talk. I mean every
word of it, and I intend to go for every one of these follows who have jumped on Jo. Shelbs Why should I not do it? They have not falle to go for me. I punish my enemies, and don't you forget that. I have rested quietly long In suswer to a question as to whether he ob ected to the publication of the declarations

Gen. thelby said:

"Certainly not. What I say now I would repeat anywhere. I say to you again. I have no favors to ask." Good day, sir. Come and see would go up from "stalwart" throats. me at Pageville some time this summer; I'd —Republican.

The majority report of the House Election Committee on the Donelly-Washburn case furnishes a large assortment of interesting and instructive

tion of the party to which the defendaut belongs. We therefore present a

brief summary. The evidence produced proves 291

cases of bribery on the part of Washburn, the money being paid by his clerks, business manager, the secretary of his political committee or his political agents. More than one hundred briberies are traced directly to Washburn's office, and in some instances payment was made in his presence. It proposes to accomplish these ob- A Democratic postmaster's vote was though they had no legal right to do so; a Donnelly speaker sold out the night before the election for \$150; a Donnelly newspaper was secured by his opponent for \$250; a Minneapolis man received \$50 for his vote and influence; another was promised \$32 and got \$5, another got \$25; another an overcoat; another a sack of flour, and saloonkeepers were paid \$35 for voting their boarders. In the village of Crookston, where there are only 85 legal voters, there were 258 votes cast for Washburn, mostly by non-resident railway hands paid for so doing. In the northwestern part of the district, where a rallway was in process of construction, and there were neither county organizations, precincts nor settled population, a large number of laborers living in boarding cars and having no local habitation used cigar boxes for ballotboxes and all their votes-for which they were duly paid-were counted for President or Colonel, as the command- Washburn. In Minneapolis, where Washburn resided, and from whence he directed the campaign, the Repubtake place "on occasions of parade, or ic ticket for fear of losing their situawhen called out to aid in the suppres- tions. The employers-all Republicans -threatened to discharge Democratio. voters, and in those precincts of the ed, the ballots were numbered-contrary to law-so as to enable the employers to detect and punish the employes who disobeyed their commands. Under this arrangement the Republican majority in Minneapolis, which at the Presidential election of 1876 was only 355, rose, when Washburn ran in 1873, to 3, 670. In the seven precincts where the ballots were numbered, Washburn had 1,760 majority, when two years before the Democrats had 525 majority-showing a Republican gain in that short time of 2,285 votes out of a total of about 3,000. In two of S a e can stand it. I wrote the letter. Idid as the precincts no returns were made of

> The committee throw out the votes of the seven precincts in Minneapolis where the ballots were numbered in violation of law, not on that account, alone, but because the numbering was part of the general scheme of conspiracy, fraud and intimidation devised by Washburn and his friends. The evidence shows conclusively that had the election been a fair one, Donnelly would unquestionably have carried Minneapolis as he did the rest of the district. The report gives him a majority of 230 votes, and closes as follows.

> the clerks showed a majority of only

"We have not rejected the vote of any couny because it was unorganized, neither have we rejected the vote of any precincs because of the numbering of the ballots par se, but because such numbering was one of the incidents of a system of fraud and intimidation; neither have we rejected the votes of any counties for mere informalities on the face of the returns, but only for those gross irregrlarities which were manifestly incompatible with a legal canvass of the votes."

No vote has yet been taken in the House on the committee's recommendstion, but the probabilities are that Donelly will get the seat which belongs to him. Anticipating such result, some Republican organs are already callingattention to it as "part of the Democratic plot to steat the Presidency." We have not observed, however, that any of them condemn the Washburn plan of electioneering, or that they manifest any indignation at the bulldozing of white workingmen in Minneapolis, and the consequent loss of nearly three thousand votes. Had the city